CHAPTER XX

CHINA UNDER THE KUOMINTANG

UNIFICATION of China under Kuomintang rule was supposed to have been achieved at the end of 1928 when the young Manchurian War Lord, Chang Hsueh-liang, defying the Japanese, tendered his allegiance, and hoisted the blue flag with the white star over his tenitozy. This unification, however, was only a prelude to a series of political quarrels and civil wars. Many of the old Militarists, who had rendered lip-service to the Kuomintang and the *San Min Chu* /, had not the slightest intention of brooking any interference or control on the part of the Nanking regime. Different years found the Kuomintang Triumvirate, Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, and Wang Ching-wei in rival camps. A detailed description of the civil wars that ensued does not come within the scope of this work. Some of them, especially the revolt of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang against Nanking in 1930, assumed the proportions of major warfare and lasted for several months. Each revolt ended with an increase in Chiang Kai-shek's ascendancy, though in no case did he press his victory to the extent of capturing and punishing the leaders of

the risings,
At various times Wang Ching-wei, Feng Yu Hsiang;,
Yen Hsi-shan, and other leaders were proscribed
and expelled *from* the Party while for several